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and the poor. Saint Steven's son Szent Imre, who died in his youth, represents chastity: Szent Erzsébet and Margit represent charity and pious contemplation. Holy Mary is addressed as Magyarok Nagyasszonya 'Patrona Hungariae'; as is the case in many other countries, people consider her to be a very special patroness of the country and turn toward her when the country is in trouble. Referred to also as Szűzanya 'Virgin Mother,' St. Mary's cult is by far the most popular, especially among women. The cult of Saint Joseph, patron of the Christian family, is also widespread.

From among the foreign saints, Saint Anthony of Padova, Saint Theresia of Lisieux, and Saint George are the most popular.

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The Magyars have numerous pilgrimage places which they visit occasionally or when they face special problems. The shrines they visit have images of saints, but mostly of the Holy Mary to which healing or other special powers are attributed. The most frequented ones are Máriabesnyő in the vicinity of Pest, a place of pilgrimage since 1759, the caves of Mária-remete in the same region, formerly inhabited by hermits, and Máriapócs near the city of Nyiregyháza which is the famous pilgrimage place of the Greek Catholics, numerous in that part of the country. The virtue of these places is attested by the Catholic Church and the faithful are encouraged to pay a visit there. Besides these and a few lesser accepted places, there are

778 795 at least a dozen other local churches, e.g. Szeged-Alsóváros and Hajós, which attract the flock not only of the village but also of the neighboring regions on account of certain powers that are attributed to their saints.

[788] The pious peasants often plant crosses at the crossroads and at the boundaries of their villages; when they pass by, they sign themselves with the cross. Larger towns feature calvaries (kálvária), open air representations of Christ's sufferings which are visited by the faithful especially during Lent.

576 771 The sayings common among the peasantry also reveal their deep religiousness. Greetings, for example, of the jó napot 'good day' type are always returned in the country with adjon Isten 'may God grant you.' The greeting Dicsértessék a Jésus Krisztus - Mindörökké, amen is very common among the Catholic peasants; it is of purely ecclesiastical origin, a direct translation of Laudetur I. Ch. - In aeternum, amen. Moreover, all of the more elaborate types of greetings refer to God and are actually derived from blessings.

796 795 Processions are common among the Catholics. On major holidays, especially on Easter and Corpus Christi Day, the clergy and the faithful march through the main streets of the town, carrying square gonfalons with pictures of saints, candles and the Holy Sacrament, singing hymns and praying. Before harvest time, a procession goes out to the fields where the blessing of the crops takes place with the assistance of the whole village. Processions

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verted by the Western Church nearly 1000 years ago, and ever after considered herself as standing under the special protection of Rome.

This tradition is still alive, even in politics. The Holy See concedes to the King of Hungary, who bears the title of Apostolic King, special rights which it claims for itself in other countries, and has exercised its influence in favour of Hungary on many occasions. In return, the Catholic Church enjoyed a specially privileged position in Hungary up to modern times; and, although all the chief Confessions are to-day nominally equal, the Catholic Church is recognized as the senior among them. There are three Roman Catholic Archbishops of Hungary—the Archbishops of Esztergom, Kalocsa and Eger. The first-named, who is in fact always made a Cardinal, is the head of the Roman Church, and one of the most important figures in the country, particularly when, like the present Benedictine Archbishop, Cardinal Seredi, he is a commanding personality.

The Hungarian Succession Law provides that the King of Hungary, as wearer of the Holy Crown, must always be a Catholic. The chief national festival is St Stephen's Day (20 August), and the most venerated of all the national relics is the Holy Crown. Next to it comes the Sacred Right Hand of St Stephen, which was found preserved, in a mummified condition, about a century after the Saint's death, and is carried in procession every St Stephen's Day through Budapest with a dazzling array of gold-broidered vestments, uniforms and traditional costumes.

The Church is one of the largest landowners and